Amnoemento, etc., Thio Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "No Thoroughfare." W. J. GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- "Roughing It." Mrs. John

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATER,-"Alixo," Miss NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Leo and Lotos."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty." George UNION SQUARE THEATER .- " A Business Woman." WALLACK'S THEATER. - "David Garrick." E. A.

Business Notices.

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THE TRIBUNE has just published its Lecture Extra No. 4, which contains very full reports of Mr. Weise's Sux Lectures on Shekespeare, and the Seven Lectures on Art, in the recent course at the National Academy; a careful abstract of lired Harte's "Argonauts of '30," and a verbatum reproduction of James Parton's lecture on "The Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business." Single capies of this extra ordinary sheet are sent by mail for five cents. The Tribunes has also recently published, in an extra sheet of eight pages, and in a form conservent for preservation or ready reference, a complete resume of the entire Crédit Mobilier investigation. The reports which have for two months cumbered the papers are carefully condensed, winnoved of extraneous mailer, and presented in a clear and intelligible shape without note or comment. Single copies are gibte shape without note or comment. Single copies are sent by mail for 10 cents, two copies for 15 cents, or five copies for 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873. Mr. Gladstone has tendered his resignation to Queen

Victoria. - The Spanish National Assembly has voted in favor of a Constituent Cortes. Secretary Eoutwell has been elected U. S. Schator,

and will probably be succeeded by Judge Richardson in the Treasury Department. — The Charter perplex-ties continue at Albany. — The Modoc Peace Comstrops fires are reported from Vicksburg and Indianapolis.

The Sound steamship companies are opposed to the removal of their berths. ____ The Warehouse Department is badly managed. --- Seventeen new steamships are building. - District-Attorney Britton has replied to the charges of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. - Vice-President Wilson lectured on "Temperance." ==== A fire in Broadway caused \$50,000 damage. __ Gold, 1151, 115, 1151. Thermometer, 390, 360

Additional returns from the New-Hampshire election make no change in the result aunounced in The Tribune yesterday. The three Democratic Congressmen are reëlected; there is no choice for Governor by popular vote, and the Legislature has a sufficiently large Republican majority on joint ballot to insure the choice of their candidate.

Is it possible that the Bar Association is going to ignore the action of a lawyer who makes a boast of the fact that he tore up the injunction of a judge? Surety, if ever such an officer of the court was guilty of an act which should disbar him, this is a case for the exercise of that severe penalty, as well as of any which the Bar Association may be able to inflict.

Details of the disgraceful mobbing in Manitoba show that the people of that far-off province are not very pleasant subjects. The outrage on the Speaker of the Provincial Parliament seems more shocking because it was committed by men who are popularly supposed to be mindful of the reverence due to dignities; but it is possible that the sterling British element does not predominate in the province.

Nothing comes of the muddle in which the Custom-house Charter is left at Albany. We give, this morning, a variety of reports which are more or less coherent, but all confirm the belief that its managers are inflexibly committed to the scheme as it now stands: Whether they take this attitude for the purpose of preventing any action whatever, or because they expect to carry this thing through, is not clear.

In the Senate, yesterday, Vice-President Wilson being absent, the Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter was elected President pro tem., and made a short speech on taking the chair. It would have been an excellent opportunity for Mr. Carpenter to have denied to the Senate and the country the charge that he received an annual general retainer from the Central Pacific Road for which no service outside of Congress was rendered. It probably escaped his mind, as he failed to mention it.

There will be a feeling of relief in business circles when it is learned that the Secretary of the Treasury has not drawn on his socalled Reserve Fund to any great extent. It Catholic College, Magee College, and other is urged that only \$2,000,000 or so has been institutions, the University itself to remain paid out, and that this was to meet sudden entirely unsectarian, and its governing body and unexpected demands, of which the extra to be free from the representation of any amount voted by Congressmen into their own ecclesiastical influences. The money for the peckets was the chief. Still, there will always payment of the Faculty Examiners and prize-

Department can issue \$44,000,080 just as well as \$2,000,000, if it thinks it expedient.

Mr. Geo. S. Boutwell has succeeded in his canvass for the chair in the Senate made vacant by the election of Mr. Wilson to the Vice-Presidency. This result seemed certain after the preliminary baltotings of Tuesday. That Massachusetts has always sent to the Senate men of weight is probably the reason why the election for Senator in that State has attracted more attention outside than is usual with similar canvasses elsewhere. Mr. Boutwell goes to the Senate with noble examples before him in the history of his own State; and, we doubt not, with noble aims.

It is a mere fancy of men who oecasionally originate theories about the harbor management that Sound steamers passing through East River endanger life and shipping. On the centrary, it is the irregularly running and unmanageable sailing vessels which incumber and obstruct that highway and make travel dangerous, not the Sound steamers, whose hours of passage are known. It will not add at all to our safety to prohibit these vessels from passing below Corlears Hook; and it will quadruple the expense of carting goods to and from the vessels. The subject ought to be dropped at once; the project is premature. Nevertheless, it would be only fair to hear the views of the ferrymen, and of the men who cross the ferries. It is quite probable that they might see the question in another light.

The Senate, finding that the wording of the resolution reported in the Caldwell case "can-"net hold water," is preparing the way for one that will. The debate, yesterday, indicates that many Senators who think Mr. Caldwell ought not to sit with them object to the passage of a resolution which declares that he was not legally elected by the Legislature of Kansas. The report of the Committee took decided grounds as to the bribery employed, and recommended that his seat be declared vacant by a resolution that his election was illegal. It is now likely that a resolution of expulsion will be substituted for this, in order that the nice technical point may be met. But the House has substantially decided that the morals of a member have nothing to do with his standing in that body. If the House could not expel Mr. Oakes Ames for the immorality of bribery, can the Senate expel Mr. Caldwell for a similarly immoral proceeding?

Inquiry of various merchants familiar with Custom-house practices shows that if the alleged deficiency in the Custom-house returns of the warehousing business (which was noticed in our yesterday's Washington dispatches) does not conceal a fraud, the method of keeping accounts is so loose that ample opportunity for fraud is offered. The revelations made in other columns are of culpable negligence certainly; and possibly careful investigation would show that there is also criminal complicity between warehousemen and officials. At any rate the system which leaves vouchers to be eaten by moths and rats, neglects to make entries of transactions for six months after they have been concluded, and fails to hold bondsmen responsible for their defaulting principals, thus suffering the Government to pay what others have agreed to make good, ought to be overhauled and remodeled. Such a method of doing business would bankrupt any private merchant. It seems it results in a deficiency at a single Custom-house of millions which the Government must repay from other

In another column we print a brief history of the rise, progress, and final triumph of the scheme to increase the salaries of Congressmen and others. In the instant storm of indignation which was raised by the dishonest measure giving each Senator and Representatative \$5,000 extra pay, after their term was finished, the other details of Gen. Butler's bill have been overlooked. These items are of much less account than that which was the result of a deliberate attempt to put into the pockets of Congressmen \$5,000 to which they had no more legal or moral claim than they have to the marble effigies which adorn the Capitol. Fastening this thieving job to an appropriation bill only made the scheme more specious; it was pretended that the salary grab must be suffered to pass rather than lose the appropriation. This is false. A disagreement on the whole bill would have been instantly remedied in conference; but the salary job would have been spoiled. The President might have vetoed the bill; but he did not choose to do so. No man has dared to raise a word in its defense. But no man will escape the consequences of supporting such a barefaced fraud.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE MIN-ISTRY.

If there is one subject in relation to which a conscientious English statesman may be pardoned for falling sometimes into utter discouragement, it is that of the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. When Mr. Froude opened his course of lectures in New-York, the strongest impression made by his first serious and sincere discourse was that of the hopelessness of his task; and when Father Burke had answered him with equal eloquence and energy, every one felt that no progress whatever had been made to the true solution of the problem. It will not be denied, we think, that the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone has made the most earnest and laborious effort ever made by any English government to satisfy the just demands of Ireland, so far as a due regard for the integrity of the Empire would admit, and the end of it all is the fall of the Ministry and the victory of a discordant opposition. Three years ago, when the Premier introduced his Land bill, he said it had been the misfortune of Ireland that plans devised in perfect good faith, and with the best wishes for her welfare, have often made things worse instead of better, because their authors had not sufficiently comprehended their effect in detail. The history of the Irish University bill is another proof of the impossibility of appreciating the needs of Ireland and of forecasting the measures which can put an end to her chronic evils and discontent.

The readers of THE TRIBUNG bave been kept advised of the nature and progress of this effort at legislative redress of the faults under which the cause of education in Ireland suffers. The details of the scheme we have recently published. Its central idea was the enlargement of the University of Dublin to include the ancient seat of learning, Trinity College, and also the Queen's Colleges, the

annually, was to be taken partly from the University funds of Trinity College; partly from the consolidated fund; but by far the greater part from the surplus of the Disestablished Church. The theological faculty of Trinity College was to be removed to the centrol of the Episcopal Church. Galway College was to be abelished. This plan was received at first with singular unanimity of approval. Both Conservatives and Catholics seemed at the outset to receive it as on the whole moderate and reasonable. It is said that Archbishop Manning was present in person in the House of Commons when the bill was presented, and called it in the main "a just law." It looked for a little while as if the Government were to have an easy and satisfactory victory in Parliament which might prove the harbinger of a better understanding in Ireland. But this promising state of things did not last long. A violent opposition grew up in England among the Conservative Church party on account of the concessions which it made to the Catholics, and a still more fervid opposition developed itself among the latter by reason of the concessions the bill did not make. Trinity College, which was at first favorable, became rapidly hostile. The Queen's University and every one of the Queen's Colleges showed a violent fermentation against the measure. The Catholics were not behind in their opposition. They pronounced the bill fatal to Catholic education, and their professors and students gave an authoritative voice to this declaration. The Clergy were virtually unanimous, following the lead of Cardinal Cullen, Dr. MacHale, and other great lights of the Church, in denouncing the scheme as a covert attack against the Catholic religion. Magee College spoke in its favor, but the voice of its twenty-four students was scarcely heard in the storm. Throughout Ireland there seemed no difference of opinion, and in England the opposition was much more noisy and earnest than the support which the measure received. Finally organized bodies and municipalities began to speak out against it, and on last Monday the Corporation of the will throw him overboard as soon as the ques-City of Dublin passed resolutions of strong condemnation. The matter was considered, as are all mat-

between Ireland and England, without much reference to the practical requirements of the occasion. The principle of the bill, as it was announced from an authoritative quarter, was side in this contest between the new Ring and the admission of denominational colleges within the fold of the national University; permitting students educated in Catholic colleges to become matriculated members of a national University, to compete for its prizes, and to be received among its graduates. This seemed to the Government, as it will seem to many others, a substantial and reasonable concession. It appeared to the Catholics as no concession at all, and to the Episcopalian partisans as a concession beyond reason. The result was the loss of the bill and the defeat of the Ministry. Whatever might have been the apathy displayed in the first weeks of the discussion, there was none at its close. The debate must have been very spirited, as forty members joined in it. The House was unusually full, as the vote shows, the "Whips" on both sides having displayed great activity. The political character of the opposition is clearly manifest, every Conservative vote being cast against it. Forty-seven Liberal members, of whom thirty-six were Irish, voted against the Government, and thus caused its defeat. In the face of so decisive a check it was not possible for the Ministry to remain in power, without an appeal to the country; and Mr. Gladstone has doubtless acted wisely in preferring to give up the Government into the hands of the Conservative opposition which has defeated bim. He will leave them the decision of one of the thorniest questions which has ever embarrassed the statesmanship of England. The subject of education in Ireland. roused, cannot now be suffered to drop. If Mr. Disraeli assumes the Premiership, he will do it under the implied pledge that he can arrive at a solution of the matter which will be satisfactory to the Parliament and the country. It is not impossible that he may accomplish this. He overthrew a Liberal Government a few years ago, and established himself firmly in place by arranging a scheme of electoral reform more sweeping than any the Liberals had proposed, and carrying it triumphantly through Parliament. If it is reserved to him to accomplish a plan for the reform of the universities and colleges of Ireland which shall harmonize the interests of education with those of civil and ecclesiastical freedom, it would form a most enviable termination to a singularly successful public

THE CHARTER AND ITS CHANCES.

"Come over and help us," shout the promoters of the Charter at Albany, and at once all the little Custom-house Clubs throughout the city get together, and resolve that the interests of the Republican party demand that the government of this city shall be kept in Republican hands. The Ring Managers are indeed in a situation where even such aid as this is not to be despised. The agencies by which they have engineered the Charter are all laid bare. The petty rage of Mr. Bliss, the ravenous ambition of Mr. Davenport, the itching palms of Boss Murphy and the whole hungry Custom-house crew, are as plain to be seen as the clock on the City Hall. The whole Legislature understands the wretched intrigue, the fraud by which non-partisans were induced to vote for Mr. Havemeyer with the pledge of a non-partisan reform government, and the effrontery with which, as soon as the election was over, the Custom-house Republicans repudiated their pledges and quarreled with the Mayor of their own selection. There is no disguise about it any longer. "We don't want to discuss the Charter," say the managers of the Republican Ring; "good or bad, it must be passed, for the Republican party (that is, ourselves) must rule the City of "New-York." They have counted upon party discipline to carry the measure against the protests of the citizens and the warnings of the wisest men of their own faction. They have pushed it through the Assembly with headlong haste. They have listened with unconcealed impatience to the remonstrances of respectable delegations of our tax-payers. And now that they have met with an unexpected check in the Senate, they are not a little alarmed.

The strenuous opposition of our best citizens has indeed produced its effect. The great meeting at the Cooper Institute was not to be disregarded. The attitude of the Germans was a lesson which even Bliss and Murphy might have taken to heart. The resolutions of the political clubs have been passed, ac-

night, one of the Republican delegates made a manly protest against the dishonesty of his party, but of course he was voted down. The resolutions of another club, after some scathing remarks upon "the vanity, if nothing "worse, of the Mayor of New-York," express a belief "that such would, if not wisely dis-" regarded, eventuate but as a cheat upon the people;" all which may be eloquent, but is not inspiring. The Hd District Association urges the Republican party not "to allow its sovereignty to be divided under the fallacy of "non-partisanship," forgetting apparently the pretenses upon which the party fought the last campaign in municipal affairs and Iwon the victory. Such are the only recommendations which the Custom-house Ring can obtain, in opposition to the stirring remenstrances of the great non-partisan popular meetings which have been reported in our columns.

We are not disposed, however, to take too hopeful a view of the firmness of the Senate. The party majority in that body is overwhelming. The party pressure will be very strong. We warn the Committee of Seventy and the other true reformers, who are striving to get for us an honest municipal government, that we shall have a tough fight, and the chances in the Senate are all against us. If we are beaten there we must go the Governor. "Resolved," said one of the Republican organizations the other night, " that "we feel assured that Gov. John A. "Dix feels a proper sense of grati-"tude to the Republican party." What kind of a sense the Republican party feels to Gov. Dix is perhaps more to the point just now; but the Governor can judge of his own fate from the fate of Mr. Havemeyer. The Mayor was used by the party leaders until after the election, and then they discarded him, insulted him, and tried to strip him of every vestige of authority. They took up the Governor for the sake of the voters his name would draw away from the Democracy; they began to quarrel with him as soon as the Legislature came together; and they tion of the Charter is settled either one way or the other. Meanwhile Mayor Havemeyer has the support of a vast majority of the ters which turn upon the unhappy relations honest men of New-York, Liberals, Republicans, and Democrats alike; and Gov. Dix too will be sustained by the general public sentiment if he take a bold stand on the right the non-partisan reformers.

> "ON PATRONAGE." That was the name and style and definition of a Committee appointed by the Republicans of the XXth Assembly District of this city on Tuesday night .- "The Committee on Pa-"tronage." It is a pleasing title. It savors of beneficence. Likewise of prudence and worldly wisdom. It thrills the reader with grateful emotion. For it suggests the distribution of large benefactions, of largess, of munificence that runneth not in the narrow rut of cold victuals and old clothes, but offers actual pecuniary bounty in the wrinkled currency of the realm-the "patronage," short, of the Association. And the appointment of a committee to see to it, to hunt out the deserving poor and see that the patronage goes not to the unworthy and vicious, gives it the character of prudence and discretion. This is what the title suggests before the reader thinks to inquire more definitely what is meant by patronage, or to learn from what follows the object of the Committee. It was stated, it seems, by the mover of the resolution. We read it over calmly and carefully. Then we read it again. We look back to see if this was a meeting of a Republican Association. That is what it was; there 's no mistake about that. And we remember that the gentlemen composing it are those who in the late Presidential campaign devoted time, wind, bunting and kerosene, without stint or limit, to the support of the great proposition embodied in the following declaration adopted at Philadelphia, in June of last year, with tremendous applause:

Fifth: Any system of the Civil Service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we, therefore, favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifleations for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Then we recur to the XXth Assembly District Republicans, and read slowly and deliberately that the duty of "the Committee on "Patronage," as defined by the mover of the resolution, is "to obtain from the Government "officers patronage to be distributed among "the members of the Association." We try to make this proposition of the XXth District Republicans, made after the election, dovetail with their enthusiastic demand for the abolition of the evils of patronage before election, andwell, it puzzles us. We know they were very much in earnest in their denunciation of the "fatally demoralizing" influence of a system which considers the subordinate positions of the Government "rewards for mere party "zeal," for they were very profane when the contrary was intimated. And yet there's the resolution; and the committee; and the object stated. It is barely possible that this is one of the ways by which they propose to "abolish the evils of the patronage," by "dis-"tributing it among the members of the "Association," one or two "evils" to each: and yet it seems as though if this had been the object, it would have been mentioned by the mover.

On the whole, if it were not that so many prominent men and one or two Vice-Presidents had lately been caught in what, except for their own denials, would be called falsehoods, we should strongly suspect these Republicans. who wanted to "abolish the evils of patron-"age" before election and to divide up the patronage afterward, of lying. But then they wouldn't do that. There's some mystery about it.

THE ERIE RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Assembly to refer the investigation of Erie affairs to the Railroad Committee has been reconsidered, and a select committee has been intrusted with the inquiry. The commotion created in the Legislature by this change of programme is a sufficient indication of a strong lobby interest either in keeping back the truth or in bringing it out, and will certainly be accepted as a justification of the order to investigate. We have no great faith in committees of inquiry, as a general thing; still the experience of this Winter has shown that they may be forced to find out more than they want to, especially if their work is done in public. Public opinion will require that this Erie scandal, involving as it does the reputation of more than one Legislature and of several prominent persons, shall be examined cording to orders, but they lack heart. In openly and thoroughly. We gave yesterday

ought to be pursued; so get to work, gentlemen, and let us have no humbug about your proceedings.

GOLD BY THE HUNDRED.

Hauser, First National Banker of Helena Montana, descends on us like Jupiter in a shower of gold. Four hundred pounds is the avoirdupois of the auriferous rainfall with which this Rocky Mountain god proposes to woo and win. Hauser takes our breath away and gives us palpitation of the heart. He stands on the slope of Last Chance Gulch and calls to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company: "Go to the Vienna Exposition with 400 pounds of na-ive gold taken out of your land grant in Montana. You don't know what you have got here. From the point where your road enters the gold-fields of our Territory on the east to the point where it leaves it on the west is over 356 miles. For this entire distance your line either passes through 'diggings,' or within twenty miles of them; alternately cutting across, or running within twenty miles of 65 different streams or guiches, which is the last twelve months have yielded to our wasteful scratching over eight millions of dollars. I will get 400 pounds of scale and nugget gold out of this ground, will arrange and classify it, and outfit you with maps, and the Territorial and County evidences of the genuineness of the product according to its localities. Then do you and I, you representing your Land Grant, and I working for the good of Montana generally, together show this gold in Vienna to the world, and stun the world."

We hope that Gen. Cass of the Northern Pacific will arrange with Jupiter Hauser to rain down jointly on the assembled world in this proposed shower of the most precious of Montana's metals. It will stun.

A WOMAN FARMER.

The story of a young woman in Illinois is worth reading in these days of much prattle (about women's rights) and little practical performance. The name of the damsel we know nought of, save that its initial letter is A.; of her locality we are simply informed that she lives and labors in Illinois. This maiden was a student in "a leading young "ladies' seminary." Her father died, leaving a farm considerably mortgaged, and a widow whose health did not permit her to manage the estate profitably; whereupon our energetic young woman bid farewell to the leading seminary, and became practically bucolic. She had eighty acres to manage, half of it well broken in, and half of it land rich, but liable to overflow. The barn had been recently burned, and all the fencing was in bad order. Such was the position when the young lady left the seminary and turned farmer. She had one horse; she borrowed another; and a friend helped her by the loan of implements. Thus provided, she has accomplished somewhat.

Wearing a gymnastic suit, with a broadbrimmed hat, gloves and boots made to order, she plowed; she directed the removal of the stumps of trees; she assisted in drilling the wheat; she even helped to fell frees, and is reported to use an ax beautifully. She has 8 acres in grass and 12 in orchard; she raised 23 acres of Winter wheat in 1872; and would have had from 3 to 5 acres more, but for the failure of a horrid inefficient man who failed to cut it in time. In all, she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel. Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though there are 8 acres of grass and 12 of orehard. Our pretty Pomona in 1872 sold 100 barrels of apples, and recently had 150 barrels in the cellar.

Poor young woman! All has not been bright with her. She has had her little sorrows, like the rest of womankind; she has been called to mourn over one horse drowned and another stolen; she has been bereaved of a colt, and her pigs were a failure. But upon the whole the Providence which presides over agriculture has smiled upon her. She is gradually paying off the mortgage bequeathed to her by her sire. She has forty acres of wheat sown for the coming year. She has taken excellent care of her widowed mother, of her fatherless little brother, and of a smaller sister. We wish that we knew her name. Against all our typographical rules, we should be tempted to print it in large capitals. It | First year after birth, 16 to 20; so is aggravating to be forced to speak of her simply as Miss A. The letter, however, is a good letter, standing at the head of the alphabet, and it is suggestive of A No. 1. The tender interest which she has excited in our own heart is sufficiently indicated by the fact that we have before mentioned her, though all too briefly, as we were not then in full possession of all the pleasant facts.

In a Boston circle, a few days since, the "spirit" of Theodore Parker, speaking through a medium, uttered some very sensible opinions upon the subject of divorce. He said that when once a marriage had been solemnized the twain became one flesh, so that no court but the court of death could grant a divorce-that conjoined nature would hold her own until death comes in to break the bonds, and the surviving member of the joint life withdraws and reappropriates the elements that had gone out to make the twain one. This is n't over clear, even if it did come from Theodore Parker; but what followed is better. The spirit went on to say substantially that married people, instead of thinking of divorce whenever a slight unpleasantness arises, should make allowance for each other's little tem pers, and study to compose rather than aggravate difficulties. This is as true as if it had been uttered by the sage in the flesh; and if the spirits always communicated such excellent common-sense, we should have more constant respect for them than we can now maintain.

There is still another Connection t man who claims a right to a share in the monumental honors to be paid to Dr. Wells as the discover of anæsthesia. It appears that when Dr. Colton was giving exhibitions of the nitrous-oxide gas some years ago, in Hartford, it was inhaled by Col. Cooley, and when under its influence he "barked his shin," but felt no pain until after the effect of the gas had passed off. He mentioned this fact in the presence of Dr. Wells, who thereupon said that he would have a tooth pulled under the same influence, and at once repaired to the office of Dr. Riggs, a dentist, took the gas, and had the tooth painlessly extracted accordingly. Now it seems Dr. Riggs, who pulled the tooth, wants a place on the monument; and a Councilman stated, during a recent discussion, that he had a brother-in-law out in California who traveled considerably with Dr. Wells, and who he thought Since we wrote yesterday, the motion in the deserved recognition. At this rate, if that monument is ever built, it will serve as an economical in memoriam for half Connecticut.

The Newark Daily Journal believes that we have inadvertently done the press of New-Jersey injustice in our comment upon the action of the monopo lists in the Senate at Trenton, who complained that THE TRIBUNE abused them while the New-Jersey papers held their peace. The Journal has misunder stood us. We never accused them of holding their peace; we quoted Senators Sewell and McPherson. who "eulogized the press of New-Jersey because i kept closed lips and made no comment:" but we did not approve either that or any other remark those gentlemen made, and our allusions to them were, in a modest sort of way, of a withering and sarcastic nature. In the great fight for free railroads we are well aware that the New-Jersey press, with a few insignificant exceptions, has done good service on the people's side. We have testified our appreciation of peckets was the chief. Still, there will always payment amounting to the sum of £50,000 the XXth Assembly District meeting, the other an outline of a course of inquiries which its work on many occasions, and we are encouraged

in our own efforts when we find ourselves fighting in such good company.

Is nothing to remain sacred from the ruthless touch of scientific investigation? Who that has read Homer does not remember the epithet glaskops (blue-eyed) so often applied to Pallas Athene ! Yet here is a German archæologist, Dr. Schliemann, who writes to the Allgemeine Zeitung from Athens that he has come to the conclusion that gloukopis means "owl-faced." This he infers from having found idols with owl-faces and female bodies under the rains of the Greek colony, which, according to Strabe, must have been founded under the Lydian rule, about 700 B. C. Similar images were engraved on goblets and vases, and can only represent goddess, and that goddess Minerva. As civilization advanced, Pallas Athene gradually achieved a humae face, and as she was originally depicted with the face of an owl, that bird was represented as her favorite.

The Pall Mall Gazette describes the desperate effort made, it appears with no great result, to inspire the English provincial newspapers with a just sense of Mr. Gladstone's merits. A Liberal Press Agency was established in London. The rural journals were supplied with letters purporting to issue from the agency, and filled with flattery of the Premier. Exhortations were regularly interpolated, to support the Government, and the editors were kept well supplied with choice leading articles in the same interest. The whole kingdom was flooded with Gladstonian articles, letters, anecdotes, and even psalms and hymns-all the work of the ministerial ready writers in London. This is called "rigging the press." Yet, in spite of it all, Mr. Gladstone has been compelled to resign.

We read in an exchange that " some of the colored men are taking Charles Sumner into their good graces again." We should very much like to know when and for what reason the Senator passed out of their good graces. Is it not time this nonsense was stopped-these miffs and whims, this petty faelt finding and stupid criticism ? It is n't in the power of the colored men to make Mr. Summer one whit less their friend, either by ingratitude or by slow appreciation of his long battle in their behalf; but it is in their power to injure themselves, and to impede their own progress, by ungenerous faultfinding. Mr. Sumner can better afford to wait for justice than the colored people can afford to be us ust to him.

A shark eleven feet in length, caught off the Scotch coast, was lately presented to the Dundee Museum. Upon being opened for the purpose of stuffing, the following miscellaneous contents were found in his capacious maw: 1. A whole ling fish; 2, a man's ponnet; 3, parts of cod and dog fish; 4, a sods water bottle corked and sealed with red wax, and containing a note in a lady's neat hand, beginning "On board the Beautiful Star, 1st Sept., 1872. We have crossed the line, and all's well. Last night the captain's lady had a pretty little boy. Heaven bless the little stranger!" The shark may have liked the bottle, but our impression is that, upon the whole, he would have preferred the baby.

A young man, C. H. Bassett by name, who in Lakeville, Mass., attempted to kill his mother-in-law, has received a mild sentence of two years' imprisonment. This will be rather discouraging to mothersin-law in general, as their situation is always precarious from the tendency of young husbands to assert their rights viciously. We have already said that we consider mothers-in-law to be a much abused institution, and every day's report of wrong and outrage confirms us in the opinion. The office of mother-in-law is usually a thankless one, with small salary, frequent fuss, and too often no chance to resign.

The glory of Connecticut has departed! Wooden nutmegs, heretofore deemed the ne plus ultra of human ingenuity, are just nowhere. A man in Maine now makes good merchantable oysters out of flourpaste, tapioca, salt, and water. These are placed in second-hand oyster shells, which are carefully glued around the edges. When a hungry, half-inebriated individual comes into the saloon and calls for a dozen raw on the half shell, he receives the above described delicacy. We fancy that they must be eaten in their original state, and that cooking might prove fatal to them.

The oological ability of a ben we have never seen before stated. Does the reader know how many eggs your hen of average industry and capacity can lay in a lifetime? Not possibly more than 600, we are told, which, in the natural course, are distributed over the nine years in the following proportion: 120; third, 120 to 135; fourth, 100 to 115; fifth, 60 to 80; sixth, 50 to 60; seventh, 35 to 40; eighth, 15 to 30; ninth, 1 to 10-not exactly a lame and impotent conclusion, but near enough to it to make us feel sorry for the hen.

The noble and numerous guild of lecturers will be grieved to learn that a brother has come to grief. A dispatch from Dubuque announces that Mr. William Johnson, more familiarly known as Bill Johnson, and not seldom mentioned as "Buffalo Bill," has been arrested in said Dubuque on a charge of stealing horses. At the time of his arrest, Mr. Johnson was engaged in delivering his celebrated lecture on Life on the Plains." We have heard lecturers who hould have been arrested, if not for stealing horses, at least for stealing-but never mind! We decline to say for stealing what.

It is astonishing what a fashion there is in dis eases. His ex-Imperial Majesty, the late Bonaparte, having died of "embolism," the doctors on this side the water are discovering a great many cases of it. Last week in Ohio a young lady died from what the local practitioner declared to be "heart-clot, or embyolism of the main flue of the heart." But the damsel was not dead after all, for she revived within an hour, when it was found that she had only been choked by a bit of chewing-gum! Quite mortifying this was, both for the respectable old family practitioner and for the young lady.

Sleighing parties we have always known to be promotive of gallantry ; but never have we known a more notable display of it than that made by a young man in Lowell. He was so fearful that be might upset his fair companion when it became necessary to turn about, that he unharnessed the norse, caused the young lady to alight, and turned the sleigh round himself. It would be a shame if such tender consideration as this did not have chance to exert itself in more permanent and tender relations.

Mr. Darwin is credited with the statement that infants do not know how to weep until they are several days old. This is opposed to the authority of Sir William Jones's epigram which says that new-born children weep "while all around them smile." But Sir William probably refers to screeches rather than to tears. Perhaps the point of Darwin's view is that children begin to cry the moment they have time to find out what a world they have come into."

We see chronicled some rather toll fishing-Schooner Eastern Queen, Capt. Corliss, of Glouces ter, arrived at Boston on Monday of last week, with 25,000 pounds of haddock, worth \$1,100, caught in one day's fishing. The week previous, Capt. Curliss stocked \$1,333, making a total of \$2,433 within ten days, the crew sharing \$140 each. The Queen's entire stock in the haddock fishery during the past four months was \$7,335, and she is " high line" thus far, though the Mary Odel, of Gloucester, on a three days' trip in November, stocked \$1,360.

It is in Hartford, Conn., that the premium rate are bred. Recently they attacked a child there, and did so bite it that its life was in danger. It was thought to be necessary to send for a surgeon, who was told that rats so swarmed in this tenement that the man of the house and his poor wife are obliged to rise three or four times every night to drive away the vermin, who reader sleeping uncomfortable if not